

# Mount Vernon Signal.

MAGAZINE SECTION,

MT. VERNON, ROCKCASTLE COUNTY, KY., MARCH 9, 1906.

Pages 1 to 4.

## RICH WEDDING PRESENTS.

### GIFTS TO PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER PRESENTED.

Valued at Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars—Rare Tapestries, Silk, Jewelry and other Ornaments from Every Country.

No other American girl has received wedding presents so numerous, valuable or interesting as those which have been showered upon President Roosevelt's oldest daughter, Nelly Grant who, next to Alice Roosevelt, had the most brilliant White House wedding received many costly gifts from all parts of the world but her trophies pale by comparison with those of the first White House bride of the present century. For one thing there were only two hundred guests at the marriage of Nelly Grant and Algonon Sartoris whereas nearly one thousand persons were invited to the White House wedding of 1906 and of course the number of presents in the latter case outnumbers those in the former instance in the same proportion.

### Recognized as Great World Power.

Then too, Uncle Sam was not nearly so much of a World Power in the days of President Grant as he has been since the Spanish-American War and consequently it is small wonder if the various rulers of the world have manifested greater interest in the nuptials of the daughter of the present Chief Magistrate than they did in the similar event a quarter of a century ago.

However, it should be explained just here that President Roosevelt's daughter has received very few presents from foreign governments—almost all of the gifts having come from the sovereigns or other rulers as individuals. That the governments should not send tokens was the express wish of President and Mrs. Roosevelt and was clearly indicated to the

designed as a gift either for royalty or for some distinguished son of France and even such honor has been paid but rarely.

It was the wish of the French people and officials to present to the White House bride the most exquisite and precious thing that could be selected and quite naturally they selected a special product of their best workshop. This Gobelin tapestry—the only one of the kind ever sent to this country,—has as its design a reproduction of a painting made by Ehrman of Strasbourg, a famous Alsatian painter.

The tapestry is two feet wide and four feet long and the predominating colors are blue, green and yellow. It was made fully fifty years ago and the subject is allegorical in character, representing a woman of the Middle Ages dressed in long flowing robes of blue and yellow and standing before a lectern making illuminations upon a scroll. The figure is almost in profile and the dark hair is curled about the head in classic style. Around the main picture is a border wider at each end and narrower on the sides in which wreaths, leaves and medallions appear at intervals. This tapestry, small as it is, is said to be worth from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

### Jeweled Necklace from Cuba.

For the new Republic's gift to the daughter of President Roosevelt the Cuban government appropriated the sum of \$25,000 and the Cuban Minister at Paris was entrusted with the task of purchasing the handsomest jeweled necklace that could be obtained with this sum. The White House bride, by the way, has received several pearls and diamond necklaces. Most of them have come, however, from relatives of the bride and wealthy New York friends.

The German Emperor did not take the world into his confidence with reference to the present sent to the young lady who christened his yacht but it proved to be a jeweled bracelet for which the Emperor and Empress personally selected and matched the

## MORGAN A GOOD LOSER.

### VENERABLE ALABAMIAN SHOWN NOT TO BE A PANAMA CANAL OBSTRUCTIONIST.

Is Second Oldest Man in the United States Senate, But Possessed of Great Vitality—Strong But Always a Square Fighter.

Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama, eighty-one years old, or eighty-one years young, is, with the exception of his colleague, Senator Pettus of Alabama, the oldest man in the United States Senate.

He is one of the very active men of the Senate, and of late years has achieved considerable fame because of the vigor with which he championed the Nicaragua route as the proper way for the trans-isthmian canal, and also for the arduous and perseverance of his opposition to the Panama route. Because of the bitterness of his antagonism to the purchase by the United States of the concessions of the Franco-Panama canal company, and because of his determined effort to defeat the adoption of the Panama route, Senator Morgan has in some quarters gained the reputation of being an obstructionist.

### A Square-Fighter.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. He is a great and strong fighter, but his opposition is fair and square, he has resorted to none of the tactics employed by Congressional obstructionists, and when he has been beaten he has admitted it. This is clearly shown in a recent letter to the Panama Canal Commission, declining an invitation to accompany the Commission on a trip to the Isthmus. In this letter the venerable Senator says: "Since the ratification of the Hay-Vandenberg treaty, which I opposed, I have done all that I could and much more than I thought could ever be of advantage to the country to sustain the government in its purpose to construct a canal at Panama. Yet I have not believed that success could crown their efforts, even in their most costly and desperate form. You may find the key to unlock the barriers that nature has interposed at Panama. If you should be so fortunate, I will applaud your genius and courage. I will vote to provide you with every reasonable authority and power to accomplish your task and to meet your tremendous responsibility."

This letter shows that Senator Morgan is a good loser as well as a good fighter. To be a good loser is an admirable trait. He does not rankle over defeat and does not nurse a cause which he sees is irretrievably lost. This is practical statesmanship.

### An Active Record.

Senator Morgan has had an active life. He was born at Athens, Tenn., June 20, 1824, and with his parents went to Alabama when he was nine years old. He was admitted to the bar of Alabama in 1845; was a Presidential elector in 1860 for the State at large and voted for Breckinridge and Lane; was a delegate in 1861 from Dallas county to the State convention which passed the ordinance of secession; joined the Confederate army in 1861 as a private in the Cahaba Rifles, and when that company was assigned to the Fifth Alabama regiment John Morgan was elected a major and later lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. He was commissioned a colonel in 1862 and raised the fifty-first Alabama regiment, and came out of the war a brigadier-general in command of an Alabama brigade. He was Presidential elector in 1876 and voted for Samuel J. Tilden, and was elected to the United States Senate to succeed George Goldthwaite, taking his seat March 6th, 1877. He has been in the Senate ever since, and will probably remain there as long as he wishes, or as long as he lives.

## MESSAGES UNDERGROUND.

A Jesuit of Pennsylvania the Inventor of a New Wireless Telegraph System.

Father Joseph Murgas of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, expects, within the next month or two to be able to send wireless messages to Europe by means of his new system which is now in practical operation.

Since the completion of the aerial wireless system and its development to its present stage of perfection Father Murgas has been experimenting with an underground service which he believes will be more valuable than the aerial system. His experiments so far have been limited to short distances with moderate electrical power and shallow holes. But he is now completing underground stations in Wilkes-Barre and Scranton and will conduct the experiments on a larger scale.

So far as he has proceeded with this work, so successfully has his theory of underground wireless telegraph worked out that recently he announced he had no doubt of his ability to send an underground message to Europe and that the experiment will shortly be made, despite the fact that it is estimated it will cost \$22,000.

To accomplish this, he says, a shaft 3,000 feet deep must be sunk in this country, and one of similar depth in Europe. Each of these will have to be concreted to render it impervious to dampness, which would destroy the efficiency of the wires with which the sending and receiving apparatus will be connected with the surface. A great deal of power will also be required.

The shafts at Wilkes-Barre and Scranton are 300 feet deep and the distance is eighteen miles. The shaft

at the former city was completed and partly concreted when it filled with water and another one will have to be bored. The Scranton shaft is now nearly completed.

Father Murgas' wireless system differs from all others by dispensing with the Morse system and substituting musical tones—each tone representing a letter or a code word or group of words, so that a speed about ten times as great as the fastest Morse code can be attained.

## REWARDED BY CARNEGIE.

Miss Maud Titus Presented With a Medal and an Education.

When Miss Maud Titus of Newark, N. J., rescued her friend Laura Reifsnnyder from drowning in a yachting accident in Casco Bay, Nova Scotia, July 30, 1904, she did not know that her act placed her under the watchful eye of Andrew Carnegie, the Steel King. Miss Titus and her unfortunate friend were out yachting on that fateful day when a sudden squall upset their yacht. Miss Titus is an expert swimmer, while Miss Reifsnnyder un-



MISS MAUD TITUS  
Awarded Carnegie Medal and Educational Fund.  
able to swim, quickly sank in the deep water. Upon coming to the surface, however, she was seized by the Newark heroine who brought her safely to shore.

For her act of heroism, Miss Titus, who is only sixteen years old, was awarded a Carnegie medal, although at the time her name was under consideration, hundreds of other persons were brought forward as worthy of reward.

Since receiving the medal Miss Titus's father died leaving insufficient money to send her to college as she craved. Miss Reifsnnyder, apprised the Carnegie commission of her friend's desire for an education and the commission decided to grant her \$2,500. Five hundred dollars of this is to be paid upon her entrance to a school, \$500 annually in advance for three years, and \$500 at her graduation. This is the largest reward ever given by the commission, the highest previously being \$1,000.

## Titled Celebrities.

Edward VII, King of England and Emperor of India, is imposing enough but such a slender collection of words would never serve to fire the Oriental imagination, and the Sultan of Turkey is known as "The Finest Pearl of the Age and the Esteemed Centre of the Universe, at Whose Grand Portals Stand the Camels of Justice and Mercy and to Whom the Eyes of the Kings and Peoples in the West have been Drawn; Lord and Master, the Sultan of Two Shores and the High King of Two Seas, the Crown of Ages and the Pride of All Countries, the Greatest of All Khalifs, the Shadow of God on Earth, the Successor of the Apostle of the Lord of the Universe and the Victorious Conqueror Sultan Abdul-Hamid Khan."

The kings of Ava and Ceylon each calmly appropriated to themselves the attributes of divinity and proclaimed themselves "God," to which His Majesty of Ava added "King of Kings, whom all others must obey, as he is the Preserver of all Animals, the Regulator of Seasons, the Absolute Master of the Ebb and Flow of the Sea, Brother to the Sun and King of the Four and Twenty Umbrellas," an anticlimax essentially Oriental.

The Persian Shah takes his title upon the instalment plan, making up in number what each lacks in length. He is "Shahin Shah," "King of Kings," "The Rose of Delight," "The Branch of Honor," and others of note, to say nothing of what his subjects call him among themselves.

Perhaps the oddest and most truthful of them all is the title of the King of Monomopatapa, who was styled "Lord of the Sun and the Moon, Great Magician and Great Thief."

After such glories as these European monarchs might be forgiven envy, though it is not apparent that such has developed, and democratic King Edward is content with "Your Majesty" or even "Sir."

## Size of Brains.

A large brain does not necessarily indicate intellect. The brain of an illiterate person has been found to weigh more than of the most celebrated scientists, poets, and philosophers.

## HOMES FOR CITY WAIFS.

### NUMBERLESS ORPHANS IN GREAT CITIES—MANY DELIBERATELY DESERTED.

Eight Million Dollars in Charity Last Year in New York Alone—Country Homes Provided in Cases Where Practicable.

At one of the vacation Bible classes last summer, some tenement children were taught a word-guessing game. One of the words selected was "home." The little girl whose turn it was to guess failed to get a clue, and a boy trying to help her, said, "Think of something that smells awful and you want to get away from quick." The child guessed "house." The dirt and foul atmosphere of his home is disgusting to even the tenement child himself, yet home is the child's greatest necessity. Authorities on the subject strongly advocate that private fortunes of philanthropists as well as state and municipal funds be devoted, not to building institutions for dependent children, but to pensioning widows with families and finding foster parents for orphans.

Of the 600,000 children under 14 years of age who form 18 per cent of the population of New York City, 25,000 are homeless waifs. About half of these forlorn little ones are babies between the ages of two and four.

The causes that operate to bring about this pitiable condition are those that fill the workhouses and prisons,—death of one or both parents, injury through accident, consumption, vice, crime, inability to obtain work and incompetence, desertion, juvenile depravity.

### Many Half Orphans.

Complete orphanage is less frequent than is generally supposed. In most cases that come under the attention of the charities associations, the children are half orphans. However when the father is the surviving parent, the result as far as the breaking up of the home is concerned is the same. A man rarely succeeds in keeping his children together. If they are very young a woman's care is imperative, and where poverty prevents the hiring of nurses, the charitable institution is the alternative. If a widow is left with a family the children stand a better chance, for not only is it a notorious fact that a mother will work harder and more effectively than a father to keep the brood together, but the charities commissioners, recognizing the value of even the poorest kind of a home to the child, will give substantial, if limited, aid to that end.

### The Great White Plague.

Consumption carries off 1-8 the metropolitan population. The lingering illness in tubercular cases is more dis-

left dependent on New York's public charity through the desertion of the parents is reckoned by the thousands.

As to the little unfortunates who are classed as ungovernable, who run away from home, etc.—the fault lies largely in the home. Indifference, neglect and ill treatment are the causes of juvenile crime. Third class theatres and their flaming advertisements are frequently the incentive to petty thieving in order to obtain the price of admission, while the gay career of the villain in the play fires the imagination of the slum children whose surroundings all tend to give him a cross-eyed view of morality. Though the gallery hisses the stage villain, it admires his good clothes and dashing pose, and the boy who has stolen a piece of lead pipe to pay his way in thinks he has just the nerve and wit to save himself from the miserable climax which finishes the bad man on the stage.

Old victim of poverty and its evils in New York who, through the death or incompetence of his parents or his own depravity, comes within the jurisdiction of the public charities is usually first sent to one of the city's institutions. There are 127 of them, and to each the city pays 38 cents a day for each infant cared for and \$2 a week for each child over two years. The widower sending his child on to one of these institutions is requested to pay something towards their support. If he fails the city pays. A municipal officer is sent to visit the surviving parents of the children once a year, and where conditions have improved to the point which assures health and comfort, the child is returned to its home. The parents are not always anxious to regain possession of their children. It is a sad commentary on human nature that they exhibit more eagerness in this direction after the child has reached an age where it can earn money.

### To Make Better Citizens.

New York gives more largely to charity than any other city and its methods are most severely criticised. Nearly \$8,000,000 was contributed last year, almost half of which went to institutions for the destitute. It has been universally agreed, however, that the best means for caring for the waifs of great cities is by providing them with homes in country families. The precaution of first making sure that the child's parents or relatives will never be able or willing to care for it is urged. When this point has been established and a family can be found willing to accept a foundling, the child may be adopted outright. But if there is uncertainty on this point, or for any reason the family is unwilling to definitely adopt a child, he may be sent out with the understanding that he is to receive wages for such work as he may be fitted to do, but be treated as one of the family. In Massa-



SCENES OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE FOUND HOMES IN THE COUNTRY.

achusetts and Pennsylvania children in the second class are placed in country families and their board paid by the state.

Since taking up this method of providing homes for its charges, the Children's Aid Society of New York City has had 23,528 children legally adopted and secured homes in the country for 25,337 others who receive wages. At present it is placing an

(Continued on next page.)

## APRON PATTERN FREE!

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PIECE OF GOBELIN TAPESTRY FROM FRANCE.

United States Ambassadors and Ministers in the various capitals of the world. Two governments, those of Cuba and France had already made all arrangements for governmental gifts ere the intimation came from Washington and of course, in each case the original plan was carried out but at the other courts of the world the governments took no action but merely left matters in the hands of the rulers who were, to be sure, at entire liberty to send presents provided they paid for them out of their own pockets.

### Incomparable Gobelin Tapestry.

Of the thousands of wedding presents valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars which arrived at the White House during the first half of the month of February undoubtedly one of the most attractive was the wonderful piece of Gobelin Tapestry, the gift of the Republic of France and which was presented to Miss Roosevelt in person by M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador to the United States. This gift has especial significance from the fact that the factory where it was manufactured was established by Louis XIV and is under the direct control of the government of France. Never before have the looms in this French governmental tapestry plant produced a work of art that was not

gems. The Kaiser's envoy in America and his bride sent a set of dessert plates of Dresden China. The Representative's fellow Congressmen from Ohio gave a silver loving cup said to have cost \$800 and the Congressmen representing the State of New York made up a fund and purchased a splendid set of ornamental glass made by Tiffany. The White House bride has reason to congratulate herself that all foreign donors, including the European and Oriental sovereigns arranged to themselves pay the duties on their wonderful collection of silks, rugs, vases and other ornaments. If the President's daughter had been obliged to defray from her private funds the import tax on these souvenirs it would have played havoc for some time to come with her personal income of \$3,000 a year.

### A Vast Greenhouse.

The atmosphere of the earth acts very much in the same way as does the glass of a greenhouse—it allows the rays of the sun to pass through, but imprisons the heat. Thus it is colder on the top of a mountain than at the sea level, because, though the mountain-top is slightly nearer the sun, the atmosphere is very much less dense.